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"REPUBLICAN AT ALL TIMES, AND UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES"

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VOLUME 12.

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NUMBER 9.

LE LOUISIANAIS.

SAMEDI, 18 MARS 1882.

LE CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL A TRINIDAD.

Nous collaborateur Mr. H. C. C. Astwood, Editeur du LOUISIANAIS, vient de recevoir du Gouvernement Fédéral, l'appointment de Consul Général à Trinidad. Mr. Astwood a déjà reçu de grands services aux Républicains en Louisiane, c'est un homme de beaucoup d'intelligence et de moralité, et qui certainement remplira ses fonctions avec honneur et profit pour les Etats-Unis. Les Etats-Unis ont besoin d'établir avec les régions du Sud, des relations commerciales qui doivent amener de bons résultats. M. Astwood, homme entreprenant et sobre, comprendra de bonne heure comment procéder pour donner de l'élan à la doctrine Monroe, c'est-à-dire, la conduite des voies postales, le traité de commerce, etc. Dans des climats tels que ceux des Antilles le Gouvernement des Etats-Unis a besoin d'hommes qui soutiennent au courant des commerces particuliers de ces îles, et qui par leur naissance, leur descendance, peuvent sans crainte, en affronter les dangers. Ceux des races française et espagnole, nés dans cette latitude-ci sont à même de se déplacer sans risques. Il y a en Louisiane une quantité d'hommes respectables et capables, comprenant entièrement tout ce qu'il faut pour les intérêts réciproques des Etats-Unis et des Antilles qui accepteraient du Gouvernement un Consulat. Il a été prouvé que les Etats-Unis avaient de la difficulté à maintenir dans ces régions tropicales, des hommes du Nord ou de l'Est. Si toutefois le Gouvernement Fédéral tient encore des appoinements de Consuls, pour les ports de ces îles, qu'il tourne un peu les yeux de notre côté, et sans aucune difficulté, il lui sera recommandé, des hommes familiers avec le commerce, les nécessités de ces endroits; des hommes de hautes considérations et éminemment capables de représenter leur pays.

M. Astwood, nous le répétons, comprend les obligations qui lui incombe, et nous ne doutons pas qu'il remplira avec honneur, la haute mission que lui confie le Gouvernement.

AVIS AUX AMATEURS.—La société la Providence donne son dernier bal, Samedi 18 Février, salle des Francs-Amis, rue Robertson, entre St. Antoine et Bagatelle, Séme District. Admission, cavaliers, 50 sous. Mr. E. J. Duplessis, directeur.

La société des JEUNES AMIS entame la saison "dançante" avec leur grand Bal Paré et à Caractères, Landi Gras, 20 Février, à la salle Maçonnique, coin St. Pierre et St. Claude. Il n'y a rien qui soit été mieux, afin de faire de ce bal quelque chose de grandiose, musique, toilette, rafraîchissements, tout enfin, qui promet une agréable soirée. Cavatiers 50 sous. Nos remerciements aux messieurs du comité d'invitation pour leur bon souvenir.

Comme les grandes puissances maritimes d'Europe, le Danemark, lui aussi va avoir sa ligne de steamer transatlantiques sur les Etats-Unis. Le steamer à hélice le Geyser, pionnier de cette ligne, est arrivé de Copenhague à New York. Il appartient à la Compagnie Thingwells, formée récemment par des capitalistes danois, parmi lesquels se trouve le fondateur de la Grande Compagnie des Télégraphes du Nord, dont les fils s'étendent depuis l'Angleterre jusqu'au Pacifique, en traversant toute l'Asie.

REVUE POLITIQUE.

Une discussion va probablement s'engager à Washington sur la question de savoir où M. Blaine avait puisé le droit de proposer la réunion d'une conférence des délégués de toutes les républiques des deux Amériques. Les sénateurs et les représentants sont d'avis que M. Blaine n'avait pas le droit de tenir cette aventure, et que le Congrès aurait dû être consulté par le Président avant l'envoi de la circulaire. Si celle-ci ne provoquait pas une protestation de la part du Congrès, ce fait créerait un précédent dont on pourrait plus tard se prévaloir pour entraîner le pays dans des complications dangereuses sans la sanction du Congrès.

M. Springer, de l'Illinois, doit demander à la Chambre de voter une demande de renseignements à cet égard. On prierait le président de faire savoir à la Chambre, d'abord si la circulaire adressée aux Républiques américaines est authentique, et ensuite, dans quel article de la constitution, le gouvernement a trouvé un texte qui pût l'autoriser à lancer cette invitation et à engager ainsi les Etats-Unis dans une politique d'aventures.

On trouve à Washington que plus la circulaire Blaine est étudiée, plus elle paraît absurde et déplacée. Et on a acquis la certitude que le ministre des affaires étrangères en est le seul acteur responsable. On a constaté en effet, que dans le message annuel du Président, il n'est fait aucune allusion à cette circulaire ni au projet de conférence. Le Président, s'il est entamé lui-même les négociations, les a signalées au Congrès. Il en aurait fait mention dans son message et aurait exposé les raisons et les précédents dont il s'autorisait. Son silence tend à confirmer le fait que la circulaire a été expédiée par M. Blaine sans l'agrément de M. Arthur.

Il est à remarquer que cette circulaire est datée du 29 novembre, une période de jours ayant la réunion du Congrès.

M. Blaine a écrit une très longue lettre au président Arthur au sujet de la note circulaire du 29 novembre, qui proposait une conférence des républiques sud-américaines. On sait que M. Frelinghuysen a contremandé cette invitation et abandonné un impôt que le gouvernement, la presse et l'opinion s'accordent à regarder comme absurde. M. Blaine s'efforce de répondre aux critiques dont sa circulaire est l'objet, mais il n'y réussit guère.

Les journaux accentuent encore leur blâme.

"La nation ne veut pas de guerre, dit le Sun. On peut affirmer aujourd'hui que derrière la "politique énergique" M. Blaine, il y avait une intention formelle de provoquer la guerre entre quelque puissance étrangère et les Etats-Unis. Sans cette explication, il n'est pas facile de comprendre les actes de M. Blaine pendant son passage aux affaires. Toutes ses paroles se ressentent de ce souffle belliqueux, tous ses actes tendaient à troubler nos relations avec les nations amies."

Le Sun ajoute : "Si la Providence avait accordé à M. Blaine autant de mois de pouvoir qu'il a eu de semaines, personne ne doute que maintenant nous serions en guerre avec d'autres gouvernements."

"M. Blaine n'est pourtant pas un imbécile; mais c'est un homme d'une imagination audacieuse, qui range la guerre au nombre des œuvres dont un politicien peut servir pour atteindre son but. Sans doute, il a pensé que le moment était venu pour le pays où la guerre serait populaire, étant donné les gros contrats et le grand brassage d'affaires qu'elle peut offrir.

Guiblard est atteint de la fièvre,

aux entrepreneurs politiques. Il essaie maintenant d'expliquer tant bien que mal son erreur.

"Le notable l'eurisseur de M. Blaine sur le terrain de la politique extérieure aura eu pour résultat de mettre hors de question le fait que le peuple américain ne veut pas la guerre, et ne tolèrera pas qu'aucun politicien, pour gagner des votes, nous jette dans des embarras extérieurs."

La lettre adressée par M. Blaine au président Arthur pour défendre son projet de conférence internationale des républiques américaines et pour critiquer l'abandon de ce projet, a été encore de thème aux commentaires des journaux. Le Sun s'attache à montrer combien les critiques de M. Blaine sont illusoires, il fait ressortir l'absurdité du projet de conférence.

"M. Blaine, dit-il, tente d'assimiler son projet de conférence à l'arbitrage judicieux exercé, dans certaines circonstances, par les Etats-Unis. Mais quand nous avons agi comme arbitre, c'était parce que notre médiation avait été invoquée par les deux parties en cause. Il n'en est pas de même dans les complications existantes. Nul doute que le Guatemala aurait vu d'un bon œil notre intervention dans sa querelle de frontière avec le Mexique, et que le Pérou aurait bien accueilli notre médiation dans la guerre avec le Chili, surtout si M. Blaine avait été médiateur. Mais nous sommes encore à attendre la demande d'arbitrage du Mexique et du Chili. Il est certain cependant que le Chili et le Mexique auraient encore préféré s'en remettre à l'unique arbitrage des Etats-Unis plutôt qu'à la décision d'une conférence dans laquelle leurs adversaires auraient disposé de quatre ou cinq fois plus de voix qu'eux-mêmes."

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The Louisianian.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

Entered at the New Orleans Post-office as
(second class mail matter).

TERMS, POSTAGE PAID.

One year (in advance)..... \$1 00
Six months 50

ADVERTISING.

(Brevier per line each insertion)

One time 10 cents
One month 5 "
Six months 4 "
One year 3 "

A very liberal discount on the above rates will be made on quarter, half and whole column advertisements.

In future all business communications must be forwarded to the proprietor 370 Bienville street, instead of H. C. C. Astwood, Editor. Local notes will be forwarded as usual to Wm. R. Boyd, 102 Chartres street.

No notice taken of anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Rejected communications cannot be returned, neither can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The proprietor of this paper will not be responsible for the sentiments of communications.

The LOUISIANIAN can be had at the well known news dealers—Ellis, opposite Postoffice—and at the stand in the French Meat Market, corner Dumaine street.

THIS PAPER may be found in file at G. P. HOWELL & CO'S, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce St., I have advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

AGENTS.

George E. Paris, City.
J. W. Edwards, City.
Mr. John Pocheau,
Miss Lizzie Lightfoot, City;
B. Boguille, " "
Miss Oceana Flowers, Algiers;
Mr. A. Parnal, Thibodaux;
Mr. J. H. Bailey, Thibodaux;
Mr. A. H. Colwell, East and West
Baton Rouge.
Mr. B. V. Barrance, East and West
Baton Rouge.
Charles Roxborough, Iberville.
J. S. Hinton, Indiana.
B. F. Fitzhugh, Natchez, Miss
David Young, Conroe.
R. F. Cook, Ouachita.
L. A. Martinez, St. Martinville.
W. S. Posey, St. Mary.
Miss Blanche Sterrett, Shreveport.
A. R. Francois, St. Landry.
M. W. Cawerton, Kansas, Topeka.
Z. J. Walker, Texas.

Mr. F. K. Jones has received his commission as Coiner of the Mint.

Dr. B. G. Kenny, of Red River Parish, member of the Stalwart delegation paid us a visit during the week.

Judge Hyman, has tendered to the Secretary of the Treasury his resignation as Surveyor of the Port.

A PRESS MEETING.

Last Saturday night in the office of the Sunday Item were gathered many of the representatives of the colored press who happened to be in the city. There were T. Thomas Fortune of the New York "Globe," R. C. Smith, his Washington Correspondent, W. G. Davis of the "Progressive American," Philip Joseph of the Mobile "Gazette," Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback, proprietor and H. C. C. Astwood editor of the LOUISIANIAN, Richard Nelson of the Galveston "Spectator," S. S. Lacy, D. L. Brooks and Rev. W. G. Colby, of the "Item," G. H. Richardson and J. W. Cromwell of the "Advocate." The meeting was mainly social in its nature, though there was much comparing of notes by which a mutual understanding as to future action in matters affecting the race was reached. Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback presided and D. L. Brooks, was secretary. About ten o'clock the party adjourned to the Philadelphia House where joined by J. D. Kennedy, of the "Louisiana Republican," they took part of a lunch at the bountiful of the local representatives present. Before they parted Mamm's Dry Verzenay appeared on the scene and those usually dull became animated if not brilliant in their utterances. Brief speeches were given by the representatives of different sections as to the progress of the people in their respective communities. As the Sabbath was approaching, the party separated at midnight—the People's Advocate, Wash. D. C.

In our next issue we will publish the affidavit of Mr. John McCue, late foreman of the Rolling Room of the Mint, who affirms that Trade Dollars were fraudulently substituted for Standard Dollars by the present Superintendent of the Mint.

Hon. P. F. Herwig has received the unanimous endorsement of the Republican organizations of this city for appointment as Superintendent of the Mint.

At a fair given by St. Augustine (colored) Catholic church of Washington D. C., this week, Mrs. General Sherman presided over one of the tables.

LEADERS TO THE FRONT!

If the signs of the times are not deceptive, the true leaders of the party in this State are coming to the front to take command of the Republican columns. The sudden awakening into activity of political organizations that have been sleeping in lethargy, the agitation of the impracticable old fossils, the alarm of the trembling imbeciles, and the enthusiasm of the Spartan band of active Republicans who are always eager to move on the enemy's works, indicate that the leaders are "back from Elba," and that there will be a great upheaval within the party.

The Republicans of this State know their true leaders and will follow them. Insignificant and common-place politicians, who are constantly exalting themselves by magnifying some little service they have done for the party, have in secret conferences concocted schemes against the leaders who are again coming to the front at the earnest solicitation of the people, and have endeavored by stealth and by fraud to circulate vile falsehoods against the leaders whose honor as men is untarnished, whose manhood has been tested in the times that tried men souls, whose achievements in the past make a brilliant record in the history of the party in the State.

The people know these "Convention manipulators," who are engaged in this little guerrilla warfare—they have weighed them and they are found wanting in leadership. They dare not come out boldly and openly, but sneak into some dark corner and there bore some unwilling listener with a whispered attack on some leader in whose presence they quail.

It is a hopeful sign to see our local political organizations which have been heretofore engaged in a bitter war of factions, asserting their independence against "Boss dictation," by uniting on present issues; earnestly petitioning the immediate removal of improper and obnoxious persons from the service of the Federal Government and recommending the appointment of our true and tried friends who have never wavered during the fiercest storm and who were the pioneers in the organization of the party in this State.

Our journal has endeavored to be plain and blunt in the advocacy of the principles of the party of human rights, and our course has been approved by all true Republicans and finally endorsed by the Party Organizations of this city. We have not dodged the real issue in proxy platitudes nor attempted to extenuate the circumstances which have brought about the present deplorable condition of the Party in this State by apologizing in "glittering generalities," but have without fear or favor, and in the darkest hour, spoken to the people boldly and plainly and our course has been approved by their unanimous endorsement. Already we see active leaders, men of commanding influence in business and social circles, who were retired during the Hayes regime, coming from the seclusion of their counting-rooms, to marshal the Republican forces into an aggressive army and to lead the legion of Twenty Thousand majority to victory. We say to the Republican masses of Louisiana to organize and prepare for an active canvass in the several Congressional districts, for the Leaders are coming to the front.

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THE DEMOCRATS OF THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

The Democrats of the Third Congressional District composed of the parishes of Ascension, Assumption, Iberia, Iberville, Lafourche, Terrebonne, St. Mary, St. Martin, Lafayette, Cameron, Calcasieu and Vermilion, have had a meeting of their District Committee, and issued a call for a convention to meet here in the city of New Orleans on the 20th, to nominate a Congressman to represent that District in the 48th Congress, if elected. The call is a novel one, none having been issued in this manner and form heretofore. Certainly all former precedents show that no call has passed from a State or District Committee to the ward clubs without a recognition of the right of the Parish Committee to perform in part its duty in directing the execution of the call, through ward elections to a parish Convention to elect these delegates to the District State Convention, the prima facie evidence of whose right to a seat in the latter is furnished by the very body this committee has entirely lost sight of, or ignored.

The convention which will assemble here next Monday, will no doubt be a very large one, each ward in the several parishes entitled to one delegate, without regard to its votes, in consequence of which a ward of twenty voters will be just as influential as the ward of six hundred voters, nor is this all that comes of this new apportionment. The 1200 voters in Lafourche will have in that convention double the representation that the 1600 voters in St. Mary will have. This new method is by no means a just and equitable one.

It is said that "the early bird catches the worm." How true this will hold in this instance, time alone can tell; but we would predict that it is the late bird who will in this case, catch the worm.

Among the many prominent men in the District, spoken of as candidates, are Hon. A. J. Perry of Iberville, Judge Clegg of Lafayette, J. H. Shaw of Vermilion, Judge Brent of Ascension, Pugh of Assumption, Hon. Ed. McCollum of Terrebonne, Hons. J. H. Acklen and Murphy J. Foster of St. Mary. Really, there are but two or three formidable candidates in this contest, Hon. E. McCollum of Terrebonne, Hons. M. J. Foster and J. H. Acklen of St. Mary, all of whom are young men and much in favor among the young men of their sections without regard to their politics or color. Mr. McCollum is said to be very wealthy and a very liberal Democrat, being well liked by the colored people of Terrebonne for his generous disposition and conciliating spirit toward them. Mr. Foster is a young and very brilliant lawyer, well off and without political foes in his party at home. His popularity at home is attested by comparing his vote for the Senate and that of his associates on the same ticket, he carrying off two thirds of the Republican vote. His moderation and liberality have won him many friends. As for Mr. Acklen, he is well known in the District, having twice represented it in Congress, getting in first by a recount of the votes in Iberville in 1876 and beating both Hubs. Hebert and Merchant in 1878. From all present indication it looks as though Mr. Acklen will have no trouble in securing the much coveted prize; though it is possible that some dark horse may carry off the prize. However Mr. Acklen's past experience in politics makes him as formidable and dangerous an opponent as any party could wish to have, and should he be successful in his aspirations the Republicans will have all the work they can desire to stem the tide of his tireless efforts and irrepressible courage. Votes are not to be had in a sphere above the voter, and no man has studied this face of our politics better and to better advantage than Mr. Acklen. This District being so largely Republican it can not be expected to be carried by the Democrats without some considerable defection in the Republican ranks.

In the Gubernatorial contest when the Democrats strained every

effort to carry the State, Judge Bealie carried the District by 5700 majority over Gov. Wiltz. In the Presidential election of 1880, owing to trouble in the ranks of the opposition the Republicans carried it by 6200. On the strength of parties it is not over 3500 Republican majority, if that much. In the five other districts in the State nothing is being done by either party. There is nothing like being unanimous, and the unanimous Democracy want the delegation in Congress unanimously unanimous once more.

PARTIES.

"All government, indeed every human benefit and enjoyment, every virtue, and every prudent act, is founded on compromise and barter."—Burke.

Government, by which I mean the regulation of society, in conformity either to recognized ideas, traditions, customs, or prescribed laws, is indispensable to the existence of society. Its necessity is felt, and its authority conceded in the ruder as well as in the higher development of social organism. Differing in form as originally evolved from the rudimentary ideas of unorganized hordes of savages, through every stage of progression up to the highest conception of social order; in substance it is always the same: its purpose is restraint—the subordination of man's individual freedom to the exigencies of social life. Hence, government, in its best as well as under its worst forms, is a necessary evil.

As government is indispensable to social existence, so, party organizations are the sine qua non of free government: from the interest in public affairs which they arouse, spring the rigid scrutiny of men and measures, and the collision of ideas out of which "the sober, second thought of the people is elicited." It was well said by that staunch Republican, Thomas Jefferson, in his Inaugural Address; "Error of opinion may be tolerated when reason is left free to combat it," and under genuine, democratic government, popular reason is freest where political parties are the more evenly balanced. By such a division of public sentiment, patriotism is fostered, mere partisanship kept in check, and the rule of official rectitude is made more closely to conform to the moral standard of private life.

In the earlier days of our republic, the administration of public affairs, whether State or Federal, was entrusted to men of eminent ability. Six representatives of

"Men who their duties know, but know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain."

But, the abuse of party organization has reversed the golden rule of republican statesmanship: "Principles, not Men;" and substituting greed of political power in the place of zeal for the public good, has tainted our entire system of government with venality and corruption.

"Ah, the gods of wood and stone Can a single saint dethrone, But the people who shall aid 'Gainst the puppets they have made? First they teach and then obey: 'Tis the Burden of the Day."

Hence the growing conviction in the public mind that the stability of representative government needs a radical change in the relation of partisan organization to the administration of public affairs; or, in other words—"Civil Service Reform."

The origin of political parties in this country dates back to the year 1782. At that time public opinion was divided between those who, like Washington, Hancock and Jay, favored a strong national government, and were known as Federalists; and others styled Republicans who, agreeing with Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, desired to limit the federal power, and to increase that of the people. The Constitution, which for nearly a century has been the supreme law of the land, is the result of a compromise of those conflicting views.

One of the delegates from New Hampshire to the convention that framed the Constitution, writing to a friend under date of September 18, 1788, referring to that instrument, says: "It is the best that could meet the unanimous concurrence of the States in convention.

It was done by bargain and compromise; yet, notwithstanding its imperfections, on the adoption of it depends, in my feeble judgment, whether we shall become a respectable nation, or people born to pieces by intestine communion, and rendered contemptible for ages."

That we are not a people torn to pieces by intestine factions, is owing to the fact that when the so-called Democratic Party abandoned the Constitution, the people governed by "a law higher than the Constitution—the law of self-preservation—instinctively rallied in defense of the fundamental idea of our polity as expressed in our national motto: *E Pluribus Unum*.

The Federal Party came to an end in 1820, a year memorable as the date of the Missouri Compromise; the first significant episode in the "irrepressible conflict" between slavery and freedom. Ten years later the Jackson, or, as it was afterwards called, Democratic Party came into existence, in antagonism to what was known as the Whig Party. From that era dates the origin of the vicious, partisanship principle first enunciated during Jackson's administration: "To the victors belong the spoils," and the consequent demoralization of American politics.

From 1829 to 1861, out of nine federal administrations, six were Democratic. In May 1854, the distinguished Democrat, Stephen A. Douglass as Chairman of the Committee on Territories, introduced into the Senate of the United States a political firebrand in the shape of a bill repealing the Missouri Compromise; admitting the States of Kansas and Nebraska to the Union, and permitting the people themselves to decide whether their States should or should not allow slavery within their limits. This action of the Democratic party, in the interest of slavery, aroused intense excitement at the North which ultimately gave birth to the Republican Party.

As to the Democratic, better known now as the Bourbon Party, at the close of Buchanan's disastrous administration which it conspired to crown with lasting infamy, it ceased to have a substantive existence in American politics. Its semblance which haunts the minds of factious politicians, is but a phantom—the ghost of a defunct "Confederacy." But, the party which stood by the flag of the Union, revived the spirit of patriotism, maintained the Federal Constitution, and crushed Secession until the normal bent of popular sentiment in the South resumes its sway and relieves the "Old Guard" from duty—will continue to patrol the arena of politics, in order to guarantee domestic tranquillity, stable prosperity, and genuine peace to all citizens in every section of our great republic.

X.

VINDICATED.

UNANIMOUSLY ENDORSED.

THE COURSE OF THE LOUISIANIAN APPROVED.

Since the publication of resolutions in our paper showing the feelings among Republicans of the city regarding the contemplated dismissal of M. V. Davis as Superintendent of the Mint, our position has been seriously and violently assailed by the friends of Mr. Davis, and it has been argued by them that the Republicans of this parish would at an early day repudiate our course. With an eye single to the best interests of our people, we anxiously awaited results.

The Parish Executive Committee presented over by Col. James Lewis, was called in special session to investigate the charges published in the LOUISIANIAN. A special committee was appointed, and on last Tuesday evening the following report was presented and adopted by a decisive vote of 16 yeas to 3 nays.

To the President and Members of the Parish Executive Committee, Parish of Orleans,

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee has found upon examination that the very serious charges made against M. V. Davis, Superintendent of the U. S. Mint, a portion of which was published in the LOUISIANIAN, have been sworn to by witnesses of reputable standing in this community, sworn to before the

Clerk of the U. S. District Court here.

As to the strict merit of these charges, which embrace, we understand, the gravest possible offenses, such as FORGERY, IMMORALITY, and the criminal substitution of TRADE DOLLARS for STANDARD DOLLARS.

Some of these charges, whilst being most severe and damaging, are yet of such a delicate nature that we feel a hesitancy in pushing the investigation further.

Believing, therefore, that a higher tribunal than this Committee, possessing the necessary judicial power to force, if need be, unwilling witnesses before its bar, should conduct such an investigation, and believing that the high morals of our Governmental system, demand a strict and accurate accountability on the part of its sworn public servants of all trust confided to their keeping. We therefore feel convinced that our judicial officers here, in the interest of fair play, will assume control of a matter of this kind, of so much importance to the general public and of such vital interests to the Republican party.

We beg, in conclusion, to state

further, that so far as the statement made that the resolutions printed in the LOUISIANIAN did not contain the names of the Presidents and Secretaries of our Republican Ward Organizations, that after a careful and thorough investigation, we find that the resolutions published in the journal above referred to, on the emphatic statement of the gentleman in charge of the paper, was not an anonymous communication, but on the contrary, bears the bona fide signatures of representative Republicans, the Presidents and Secretaries of many of the wards of this Parish, and before any Court of competent jurisdiction proof clear and convincing of this fact will be produced.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) CICERO BRIDGES,

Chairman;

THOS. J. BOSWELL,

W. W. JACKSON.

Also the following resolutions were introduced by Mr. Jno. W. Edwards of the 9th Ward:

Whereas as members of the Representative Republican Organization of the Parish of Orleans, ever mindful and watchful as to the interest of our party, believing that integrity, probity, fitness and ability should be the essential characteristics of our federal officials, and

Whereas certain grave charges have been made through the public prints against M. V. Davis Superintendent of the U. S. Mint in this City, and

Whereas the affidavits of reliable citizens of our community are at present on file at the Department in the City of Washington, reflecting severely upon the moral standing of the present incumbent, and charging specifically that the said M. V. Davis has committed a grave offence against the dignity of our Government by a criminal substitution of Trade Dollars for Standard Dollars, whilst he was acting as Coiner in the said U. S. Mint, and

Whereas, believing that the purity of our Government will be seriously impaired and the moral progress of our Party Organization hampered and hindered by the continuation in power of persons so publicly stigmatized as representatives of so important a branch of our federal system,

Therefore be it Resolved, That we the Parish Executive Committee, in Special Session, in the interest of justice and with a sincere desire to protect the high calling of our Federal Officials do hereby urgently call upon the attention of our judicial officers here to the several allegations made against the present Superintendent of the Mint.

Resolved further, That we respectfully petition His Excellency, the President of the United States and our honorable Representatives in Congress to take such action as will vindicate the party here.

On Wednesday evening, the City Committee, presided over by Clas. H. Bibb, met in special session and adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas Members of the Republican Parish and City Committee for the Parish of Orleans, with a deep and abiding faith in the principles of our Great Party, with a fervent hope for the perpetuation of our National Republican Administration, and with a sincere interest in our Public Institutions, and believing that upright men, reflecting the dignity and purity of our Government should be protected in office as Federal Representatives, and knowing that these essential characteristics

THE NEW ORLEANS WEEKLY LOUISIANIAN.

THE LOUISIANIAN

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

(Communicated.)

BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 9, 1882.

Editor LOUISIANIAN:

The Republicans of this city, for the first time in several years, are manifesting an active interest in the reorganization and success of the party. Preparations for the approaching election of officers of this city, are quietly maturing, and the outlook is promising for the presentation of a complete and regular Republican ticket.

On Monday, night, 6th inst., in compliance with a call made by B. T. Beauregard, President first ward Presclub, and Anthony Benjamin, President second ward club, a mass meeting of the Republican voters of the two wards was held, for the purpose of considering the propriety of nominating a straight Republican ticket to be voted for at the municipal election in April next. Capt. J. S. Chapman was, unanimously chosen as presiding officer of the meeting, who, on assuming the chair, stated its objects. A resolution was then adopted declaring the intention of the Republicans of this city to nominate and support regular Republican candidates.

Mr. B. Baranoff offered a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of nine to conduct the municipal campaign. Mr. Benjamin proposed an amendment instructing the Committee to present to the meeting plans for making requisite nominations and the time and place for perfecting them, which shall be acted upon by the voters of the wards in mass-meeting for which at least five days' notice shall be given.

Mr. J. H. B. Schoonmaker offered an amendment instructing the Chairman of the meeting to call meeting of the Clubs of 1st. and 2d. Wards for the purpose of enrollment of Republican voters. Mr. J. Williams offered amendment to increase the number on the Committee to fifteen. Mr. Baranoff objecting to these amendments, a discussion ensued between him and Mr. Schoonmaker, the latter declaring that the Republicans demanded that all actions taken in regard to the conducting of the campaign shall be open and above-board, as to command the confidence of the people and to assure peace and harmony.

The expression of these sentiments was greeted with decided marks of approval. The resolutions with the amendments proposed, were adopted. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

REPUBLICAN.

PRESS NOTES.

The Philadelphia Press has a colored correspondent on its staff.

Brooklyn colored people want a colored man on the Board of Education. Phillip A. White, the candidate, is said to be worth one hundred thousand dollars.—Conservative.

Bourbonism is no longer reliably cohesive in a single Southern State. The Liberal movement in Virginia has sown the seeds of discontent everywhere, and the best elements in the South are restive under Democratic coercion. —Carson (Nev.) Index.

The Boston Traveller: "The Republican newspapers are evidently inclined to deal with Mr. Blaine, but they speak with a firmness and an unanimity that cannot fail to convince him that he does not have their sympathy in his present attitude toward the administration, and may not be sure of their forbearance if he assumes a more marked attitude of hostility."

John Shafer is the name of an enterprising colored citizen of Jamestown, Dakota Ter., who is the proprietor of a fancy goods store and estimated to be worth \$100,000. He is 32 years of age, was raised and educated at Tiffin, Ohio, but has resided in Dakota for the past four years. He is also the owner of a barber shop in the same town and is held in high respect by all who know him.—Ex.

Committee still in session: "Rufus, wha' come to 'yo' brudder?" "Wha' brudder yo' mean, mammy?" "Wha' brudder? Now, Rufus, is yo' gwan intermate dat dars been a freshet o' boys in yo family?" "No, mammy, I haint

intermatin', buts yo' knows d'ole man tuk sebas ob'm off on a clam hunt dis mornin', an' nine of de res' ha'n't com' hum fo'm las' night's coon rumpus, an' free ob de balance is down wid de measles, ah yes' yo' means Clem, dis kermite cant gib no rep'."—Rome Sentinel.

WASHINGTON MUSICAL SOCIETY.—A number of ladies and gentlemen met last night at the residence of Dr. A. T. Augusta and effected a reorganization of the Washington Musical Society by electing Mr. Henry Johnson, president; Mr. C. A. Fleetwood, vice-president; Dr. A. T. Augusta, treasurer; Mr. F. Hymen, recording secretary, and Dr. John Francis, corresponding secretary. The above, together with Messrs. C. A. Lamar, M. M. Holland, and C. H. Davis, constitute the executive board. Professor Fred Wildwood was unanimously invited to serve as conductor, and Miss Blanche Washington, pianist. The membership embraces Madame Smallwood, the celebrated soprano of St. Augustine's Church, of this city; Miss Tighman, the leading soprano of Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, and other noted musical celebrities among our colored citizens.—Republican.

Nothing is hazarded in saying that ninety-nine per cent of the thoughtful colored men of the country will endorse what Lieutenant-Governor Haskins, of New York, said at a recent meeting of the Grant Club:

"Your club takes the name of the most illustrious statesman and soldier of modern times. [Cheers]. One who more than any other has helped make this a land of freedom safe from the assault of foes without or fees within: [Cheers]. I am proud to-night to be known as a member of the Grant Club, and I shall salute you as friends—friends socially and friends politically—and I am proud, ay, more proud than of any one political act of a life filled with political experience, to be reckoned as one of the 306 who stood through thirty-six ballots at Chicago."—Recorder.

Local.

Beautiful, balmy weather!

Surprising isn't it? No marriage notice this week!

Miss Jeannie S. Davis, arrived from Pearlington during the week.

Mr. James D. Kennedy is expected to arrive in the city to-morrow.

Rev. Davage is holding a revival at St. Paul Church on Liberty street.

Hundreds of people go daily to see the whale now on exhibition at the head of Canal street.

The city is rapidly filling up with strangers from all parts of the country to witness the Carnival.

Ex-Representative George Washington, of Assumption, has been appointed Day Inspector of Customs.

Mrs. H. Pratt arrived from Vicksburg last Thursday and is the guest of Mrs. J. Ross Stewart.

Resignations and suspensions seem to be the order of the day in the Post Office.

Mr. Felix Berhel has been appointed clerk in the Surveyor General's office.

Mrs. M. M. McLeod, of Jackson, Miss., is registered at the Perkins House.

The parade of the Knights of Momus, Thursdays night was a magnificent pageant.

Mr. Joseph C. Wood, of Natchez, Miss., is in the city for the Carnival.

Gov. Warmoth, arrived from his plantation last Thursday evening and registered at the St.-Charles.

We will remind the old Soothsayer of the proverb that, He who laughs last, laughs best.

Ron. R. J. Walker, of Tensas, will journey with us for awhile. This pleasing intelligence will be gladly received by his many friends in this city.

We are pleased to note that Capt. Peter Joseph of the Night Inspectors of Customs has recovered from his severe illness.

Marshal law has been declared in our sanctum, and we advise all visitors not to enter unless they can give the countersign.

Miss L. Francis and Miss F. Sanders, of Madison Parish, La., arrived on the steamer White, Wednesday evening, and are the guests of Mrs. Lewis, Melompene street.

We are pleased to note the arrival of Mr. Thornton Montgomery, Treas-

urer of Warren county, Miss. Mr. Montgomery is with us to enjoy the festivities of the Carnival.

Our popular young friend, Mr. John W. Cook, the efficient mail agent on the route between New Orleans and Vickburg, has been granted a leave of absence for ten days.

Miss Emma F. Stothard, a charming young lady from Nashville, Tenn., will arrive to-morrow, and will be the guest of Mrs. Louis T. Kenner, 389 Conti street.

The Carnaval Ball of the JEUNSS-AMIS on next Monday night, Lundgras, will be the grandest social event of this gay season. We anticipate a large gathering of the elite our American and Creole circles. The personal of the Committee of Arrangements is a guarantee that good order will be preserved and that the merry makers will have a gay time.

The Annual Fair at St. Philip's Chapel for the benefit of the church, will close on Monday evening next. On Saturday evening there is to be an extra concert by the Harmonics, with the price of admission only 15 cents. There is a very pretty baton to be presented by the ladies to Prof. G. H. Fayerweather, musical director, and all are invited to assist the ladies in realizing a large sum on it.

At a regular meeting of the Third Ward Central Republican Club held on the 4th inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing term:

President John Lewis, 1st, Vice-President F. C. Antoine, 2d, Vice-President W. C. Oliver, 3d, Vice-President G. F. Ladd, 4th, Vice-President G. P. Nelson, Secretary C. H. Cripps, Assistant Secretary John Sullivan, Corresponding Secretary Aaron Clark, Treasurer George Devinez, Grand Marshall Moses Kellum, Members Parish Committee Patrick O'reagh and Louis Smith.

ST JAMES HALL.

The entertainment given at St. James Hall on last Friday and Saturday evening under the management of Mrs. J. Ross Stewart was a grand success. Too much praise cannot be accorded to Misses Effy Hobby and Eva Green and to Messrs. Hawkins and Bradford for their rendition of the ever popular song "Sweet Bye and Bye." The tables were beautifully decorated and were bountifully provided with every delicacy that the most fastidious might desire. Mrs. J. Ross Stewart Mrs. A. M. Green, Mrs. Frank did the honors.

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1 do do	10,000
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5 do	1,000
20 do	500
100 do	100
200 do	50
500 do	20
1,000 do	10
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9 Approximations prizes of \$300 & \$700	
9 do do	200 1,800
9 do do	100 900
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